

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1848.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4972. 號四十月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

日五廿月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAD & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MAGAO, MERRIS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDEN & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KLEIN & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—ROD. W. KESWICK.
R. R. BELLIS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MELVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai,.....EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.
GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 1th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGHE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MANZANILLO, HONKAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. CARL STIRBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procurement here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879. jn29

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jrs

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.

AS it is necessary to Effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month,—The whole of

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.'s

REMAINING

VARIED STOCK,—

comprising:

FAMILY STORES.

WINE.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GLASSWARE.

CROCKERY.

SEIPOHANDLERY.

Will be sold at FURNEY & GREASY'S, Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "HINDOSTAN," 991 tons Register. Capacity 1,800 Tons Measurement.

For further particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, June 9, 1879.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT. BORDEAUX.

BOURGOGNES and CHAMPAGNES of the best quality.

PINAUD'S PERFUMERY.

ANTOINET'S INKS.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jn20

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for this purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATE, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers from CHINA will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving Hongkong on the following Dates:—

3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....tons 2723
17th ".....Zambesi....." 2431
1st July.....Teheran....." 2539
15th ".....Khedive....." 3742
29th ".....Malwa....." 2933
12th Aug.....Kaiser-i-Hind....." 4023
26th ".....Cathay....." 2982
9th Sept.....Bokhara....." 2932

A. MELVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 22, 1879. jn22

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. BASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Leases of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

APPROACHES TO HONGKONG—TYTAMI CHANNEL.

POSITION OF DANGER.
Lat. 21° 57' 36" N. Long. 114° 07' 59" E. Left Extreme Tytami Island, N. 30° W. Right Extreme do. N. 58° E. Least Water on the Rock (reduced to low Water Springs) 13 feet.

CLEARING MARKS.

No Vessel should stand to the Northward of a line joining the S.E. point of Yehau Island with the centre of Guyane Island (bearing respectively from each other N. 67° E. and S. 67° W.) until Echau Head opens clear of S.W. point of Tytami Island bearing N. & W.

This Rock is about 50 feet Long East and West, and 20 feet North and South. Between the Rock and the Island the Soundings vary from 8 to 10 fathoms.

(Signed) G. KING HARMAN, Lieut. and Navigating Officer H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Approved. (Signed) GEO. A. G. GREY, Lieut. and Commander, H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Hongkong, 8th May, 1879. jn20

This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 2212 and Sailing Directions for the China Sea Vol. III, page 78.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1879. jn20

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are Requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jn30

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Underigned Firm, to be sent in on or before the 30th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

W. B. SPRATT & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn30

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jy2

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARTIN Street, Queen's Road Central, will be Open and Ready for the use of Members, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

The Steamer "OLYMPIA" will meet with quick despatch. For Freight, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, June 10, 1879.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer "PASIG," Captain ZAVALA, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, June 10, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "ROSALIA," Captain YTUARTE, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, June 12, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The A 1 British Bark "CARRICKS," T. JONES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "SOUTH AMERICAN," Captain KNOWLES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner "IRENE," Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 British Bark "PHILIPPINE," Captain SOUTHWOOD, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jn23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "J. E. STANHOPE," Captain FILLISBURG, will load here, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 9, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "GAUNTLET," LUCAS, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HATTIE E. TAPLEY," TAPLEY, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, May 19, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The British Bark "GOLDEN FLEET," WILTHIRE, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE," EVANS, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "EDITH," MANSON, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA," LUNT, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenroy having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, June 10, 1879. jn17

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AVA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, PRATA CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., with possession from 1st June next.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn26

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jn4

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for four months certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at
THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BONHAY ROAD,
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS,
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs. DAVIS & Co.
Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDALL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, WEST POINT.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th of June, 1879, at 4 p.m., the Company's S. S. YANETTE, Commandant NOMBREY, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 23rd of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 12, 1879. jn26

Mails.

STEAM FOR.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ZAMBESI, Captain A. SYMONS, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 17th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn17

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S. S. CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Inst., at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS of the CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 17th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 5, 1879. jn18

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jn8

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

Insurance.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jn20

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jn20

Insurance.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootung, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 5.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Legislation and Law in Ancient China. Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Chinese Running Hand. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Oh'ung. The Sadness of Separation, or Li Sao. Historical Table of the High Officials Composing the Central and Provincial Governments of China.

Mr. Kingsmill and the Shi King. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Notes on the Language of the Formosan Savages.
The Rainfall of Peking in connection with the Sunspot Theory.

On some of the Constellations in the Sky.
Ancient Vases.
Anniversary of the Downfall of the Yuen.
Crocodiles.
Mourning Etiquette.
The Land Tax.
Sanskrit Characters.
Zoology.
Mongol Alphabets.
The Uod of the Heath.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion; and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places where Chinese frequent.

When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Nodve Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Hoam; Kwei Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Bonam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Wah Shan Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hoi, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sing Min Choo, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yong Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published; when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS;

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—Pall Mall Budget.

A worth pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—The London News.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—John Bull.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis—Globe.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shews us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—Printing Times.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—London and China Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—North China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader: thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—Shanghai Courier.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—Japan Mail.

Pleasantly written and instructive—Straits Times.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—New York Nation.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—London Tatler.

We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—New York Evening Post.

Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—Australasian.

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—La République française (Paris).

Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—Revista di Roma.

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—Dublin University Magazine.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [w11ap79]

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet Zambesi, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th Inst., with

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

New Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

First supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONVENIENTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH, EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D, 3D, 4D, 6D, 10D, 15D, 20D AND 25D EACH.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D, 10D, 15D, 20D, 25D, 30D, 40D, 50D, 60D, 70D, 80D, 90D, 100D, 110D, 120D, 130D, 140D, 150D, 160D, 170D, 180D, 190D, 200D, 210D, 220D, 230D, 240D, 250D, 260D, 270D, 280D, 290D, 300D, 310D, 320D, 330D, 340D, 350D, 360D, 370D, 380D, 390D, 400D, 410D, 420D, 430D, 440D, 450D, 460D, 470D, 480D, 490D, 500D, 510D, 520D, 530D, 540D, 550D, 560D, 570D, 580D, 590D, 600D, 610D, 620D, 630D, 640D, 650D, 660D, 670D, 680D, 690D, 700D, 710D, 720D, 730D, 740D, 750D, 760D, 770D, 780D, 790D, 800D, 810D, 820D, 830D, 840D, 850D, 860D, 870D, 880D, 890D, 900D, 910D, 920D, 930D, 940D, 950D, 960D, 970D, 980D, 990D, 1000D.

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WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

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JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONVENIENTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH, EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D, 3D, 4D, 6D, 10D, 15D, 20D AND 25D EACH.

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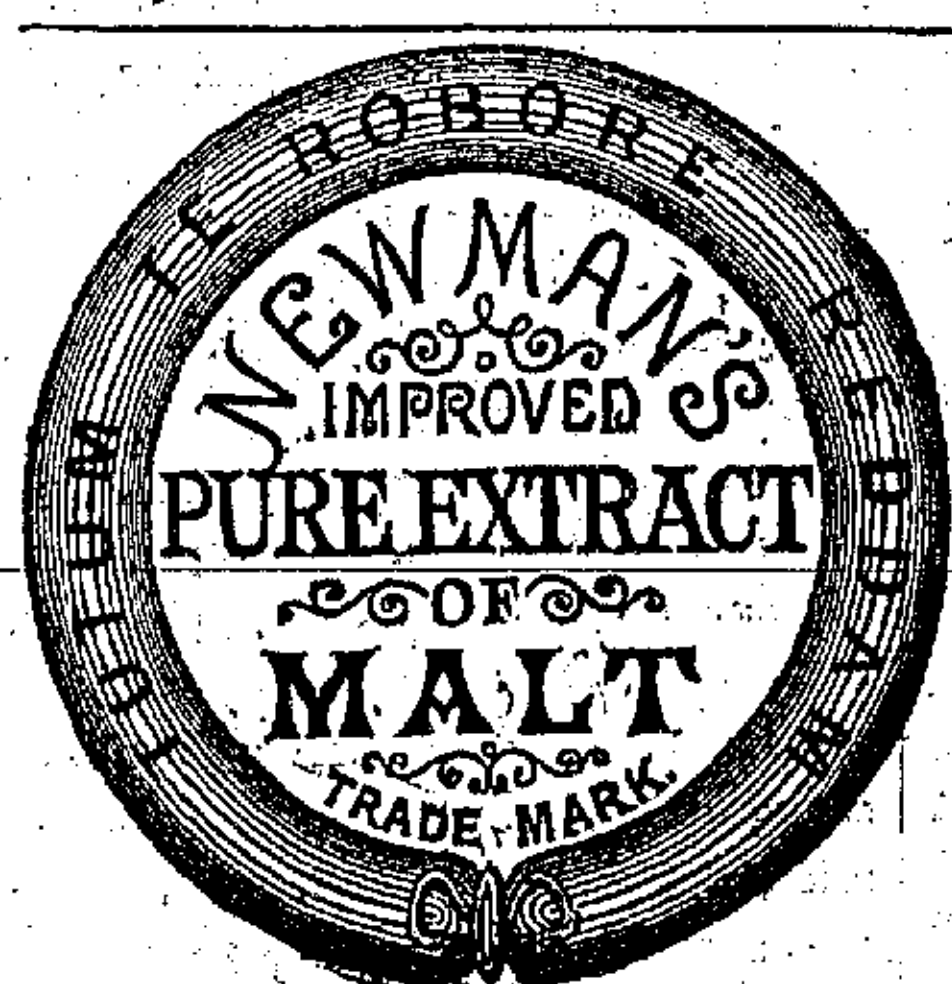
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Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
Rihang-Ithang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rose powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Osmizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
86, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
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CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THIS WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.
Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.
Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
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Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, COLIC AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.R. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
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THE SAFEST MILD
APPERTMENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
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long. His knowledge of what may be termed masonic jurisprudence is accurate and extensive; and to this fact, coupled with his ceaseless efforts to maintain the high principles of the Craft in their original purity, may be attributed the success of the order here during the last few years. The worthy District Grand Master's departure has furnished the occasion for an expression on the part of his brethren of their high sense of his services and his worthiness: a portrait of the R. W. D. G. Master has been made and coloured, in which he appears wearing his regalia, and it will decorate the walls of the Masonic Hall. As we have already stated, the mantle of Mr. Linstead has fallen upon Mr. C. P. Chater, who will worthily fill the post of Deputy District Grand Master during the absence of his chief. We are requested to remind members of the masonic fraternity that the Government steam-launch will leave Peddars' Wharf at 8.30 to-morrow morning, to convey Mr. Linstead on board the *Malacca*, and that all members of the Craft are invited to accompany him, and say Good-bye.

COLONEL Biddulph, who, according to Reuter's Telegram appearing in last night's paper, has been appointed to succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley as Governor of Cyprus, was until lately Commissioner at Nikosia, and the last we heard of him was that he had left on a mission of importance for Constantinople. If we remember rightly, he went out with Sir Garnet Wolseley when the Island of Venus was taken over by the British.

Mr. Ginno W. Swayne (c/o E. Moreau, Allahabad), to whom was granted on 24th December last, by the Hongkong Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, a Credit Note 20/4, stupidly enough left it at Foulia Junction, on the morning of the 5th ultimo, in a first class carriage of the down passenger train from Delhi, in a small red leather letter-case which also contained letters. He is now advertising his loss in the Indian papers, and offering Rs. 100 for the restoration of his property. The credit has of course been stopped.

Sir Richard Temple's scheme for converting the Victoria Gardens of Bombay into a regular Zoological Garden, which we noticed some time ago, is, we read, steadily progressing; and as a first step, Dr. Macdonald, Professor of Natural Science in the Free General Assembly's Institution there, has been appointed Curator of the Zoological Museum that is to be formed, in connection with the Gardens, in the Albert Hall, at present an unused institution.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new steamer, the *Alcon*, was to be launched from the yard of Messrs Caird, Greenock, the day after the mail left.

The steamer *German*, from the Cape, landed in England the crew, twenty all told, of the ship *Sir Charles Napier*, 1,161 tons, of London, wrecked on Ascension Island on April 19, when on a voyage from Hongkong to London.

Mr. James Julius Frederick Lindell, we learn from the Home papers, has been appointed Swedish-Norwegian Vice-Consul at Newchwang (under the Consul-General at Shanghai), Mr. C. F. Knight, who formerly held that office, having resigned.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg, says the *Pall Mall*, that the cession of Kulja to China has been agreed upon in principle. The Russian conditions are—first, the revision of treaties relating to the regulation of the frontier; second, punishment of those Chinese officials who have broken treaties; and, third, the appointment of Russian consuls in the Western provinces of China.

THE Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in April were £16,299 and from Jan. 1 to April 30, £57,843; corresponding months 1878, £21,430; do. 1877, £27,854. During April the receipts of the Eastern Telegraph Company were £27,846, against £23,210. The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company's earnings during the month amounted to £21,050, as compared with £21,765.

THE following appears among the news from Holland, under Amsterdam date May 7th:

The attention of persons interested in Borneo, both in this country and in Java, has been seriously given to the cession of territory made by one of the Sultans of Borneo to Messrs Overbeck and Dent. It is intended to ask our Government to take some action in the matter, and to ascertain from the British Government if the cession is approved of by them.

THE last Amoy advices, to the 5th inst., have only these items of public interest:—

A. B. the Tactel left on the 5th inst. in the *Ching Wei*, for Foochow, to consult the Viceroy about the band wall. We (*Quetta*) shall publish in an early issue a revised list of the foreign residents at Amoy and Koolang, with statistics of nationality, sex, &c. Our community is so constantly changing that we think a list of residents, carefully compiled and brought down to date, will not be unacceptable to many of our readers.

Since the failure of the vine, and the almost total destruction by the opium, the inhabitants of the *Assam* have turned

their attention to the cultivation of other products which find a ready sale in the markets of London and Paris. The latest development of the industry of the inhabitants of the Western Isles in the cultivation of the tea plant, which in St. Michael's has now gained a firm footing, under the fostering care of the Agricultural Society. The plantations are stocked with (according to the recent reports of Chinese experts) the best varieties of the tea plant, so that in a few years St. Michael's tea will be as well known as St. Michael's oranges.

THIS is one of the most amusing items we have come across for some time in going through our exchanges:—

The Armenian community of Calcutta, after vainly endeavouring to induce their bishop to resign himself to his pastoral duties and return to his country, on the ground that they could do well without him, have actually got up a petition addressed to the bishop, in which they respectfully request him to leave the diocese. The reason they assign for asking him to quit is that he had come to Calcutta from Julphir simply on a tour of inspection, and as many months had now elapsed, and he had greatly exceeded the time within which inspections of the kind lasted, it was high time that he should bid them adieu. By his stopping in Calcutta the poor were deprived, as the money which they had to spend on his account rightly belonged to them.

THE following information as to Chinese Turkestan is furnished by the Press Commissioner to the Indian papers:—

The Chinese still hold Kashgar, but they have been attacked twice by Hakkim Khan Turah with Andijans and Kirghiz, and have gained the day. They have a large army, all the troops from Urumchi having been sent on there. Yarkund is quiet, and the Kashmiri traders who have been allowed to enter it are said to be doing very well in trade. In Chinese Turkestan the inhabitants of the country are permitted to come and go as they please, but this leave is not accorded to strangers. An order was received from China that all Andijans without exception should be expelled from the country; accordingly all were obliged to go. Several traders have arrived at Yarkund from China and have brought tea, sugar, cups, &c. No reinforcements have arrived for the army, but it is said that 20,000 men are in the neighbourhood, on the frontier of Lil.

SPEAKING of the Chinese Minister for the United States, Spain and Peru (H. K. Chen Lau Pin) the *Journal des Débats* of the 5th ult., says:—

His Excellency Chen is a man about sixty years old, a native of the Kwangtung province, and a functionary of the second rank belonging to the Board of Rites (*Li pou*). Being entrusted with an educational mission to the United States, he received his appointment as Minister at Hartford, Connecticut. He will stay but a few days in Paris, whence he will proceed to Spain. After establishing his Legation at Madrid he will leave there a secretary, who, after receipt of the reports of the Chinese Consul appointed at Cuba, shall add new articles to the Coolie Convention signed in China by the representative of Spain. Chen Lau Pin will then return to the United States. He is accompanied by three secretaries, Yeh Shu-tung for the United States, Wei Tzu-tang for Spain, Tchen Tan-tze for Peru, the Consul and the Vice-Consul for Cuba, Liu Hsiang-pu and Tchen Yun-tung; three attachés, Tseng Tseng-feng, Tchen Nan-fu, and Shen Kin-wu; a French interpreter, Wu Li-tang; and an English interpreter, Lu Ping.

A COLOMBO contemporary prints the following important extract from a letter addressed by Sir Bartle Frere to a friend in Ceylon:—

There is an attempt out here by the Colombo party and poor Durand's relations to throw the blame of Isandula on Lord Chelmsford and shield Col. Durnford, which is most unfair, for there is no doubt that the disaster was caused by disobedience of orders, whether by Col. Durnford or Pulteney is more difficult to say, but certainly by one or both, as Lord Chelmsford had written clear injunctions to Col. Pulteney "to defend the camp." Col. Durnford, who is senior to Pulteney, comes up and takes away all the mounted men and the Rocket Battery, and some Infantry, a great distance out of the camp, is driven back, surrounded and overwhelmed. If the wagons had been put in laager, so as to stop the rush, what might have been the result is shown in the defence of Borne's Drift, by one company against thousands, and what is, is shown by this fatal mistake.

CAPTAIN EDWARD NARES, R.N., elder brother of Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., R.N., died on the 27th April, at Scarborough, aged fifty-one. The deceased entered the Navy in 1841, passed his examination in 1847, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1848. He served as Lieutenant in the *Exeter*, in the East Indies, in 1848-50, and in the *Sybil* during her commission under Captain Elliot, from 1853 to October, 1858, when he was transferred to the *Calcutta* as additional. He served in the operations of 1857 in China, including the destruction of the Chinese war junks in Fatahan Creek (medal with clasp). Captain Nares was subsequently first Lieutenant of the *Victor Emmanuel* during her commission under Captain Wilkes, C.B., in the Channel, and was promoted Commander in August, 1860. After serving for several years in the Coastguard he was given the command of the *Reindeer* in 1867, in October, 1868, and served with her in the Pacific for upwards of four years, returning home with her in the autumn of 1870, and paying her off in February, 1871. Captain Nares did not again serve afloat, retiring from the active list in 1878.

FROM a petition presented to the House at Ottawa it seems that there are 8,000 Chinese in British Columbia, of whom 8,000 are domestic servants, 150 blacksmiths, 300 launders, 100 tailors, 1,000 gold miners, 50 pedlars, 600 gardeners, and 100 are employed in the fisheries. The total population of British Columbia, exclusive of Indians, is 28,000, so that the Chinese form one-fourth of that population. In the whole province there are only four Chinamen who own real estate, the total value of which is \$12,000.

In the meantime a petition sent to the Provincial Legislature sets forth that the Chinese not only monopolise labour, but send almost every dollar they make out of the country, which is thus impoverished by their presence; that they exclude a good class of immigrants, and tend to bring the white man down to their own level; that they violate the Sabbath; that they live on rats and mice; pay only a small portion of their share of taxation, and contribute to no charitable institutions. It is, however, to be presumed, remarks a Home contemporary, that the much-abused Chinese are useful in some way in British Columbia, or they would not be so readily employed; and there can be no valid objection to their living on a diet of "rats and mice" provided it does not disagree with them. Rats and mice would probably be a more wholesome food for many of the poorer classes in England than the meat sold to them by "slink butchers."

THE *Times*, in an article on the diplomatic relations of Japan with China, referring to Mr. Matsuda and his colleague, who had been sent respectively to Loo Choo and Korea by the Japanese Government, called them the Home and Foreign Secretaries; and a Japanese writes to point out that this is a mistake, these officials not being Ministers at all. He says:—

The executive body of my country is divided into a State Council and so many principal departments. The chiefs of these departments are called Kio (a word having a similar meaning to Minister), and they are generally members of the State Council. They are subordinated by several secretaries of different classes. Mr. Matsuda and his colleague are the principal of these secretaries, subordinating respectively to the Foreign and Home Departments. Thinking that it is natural enough that the differences of governmental institutions should easily mislead one into inaccurate conclusions, I trouble you with this letter, but need not enter into any historical details of our relations with China, Korea, and Loochoo.

WE gave, shortly after the arrival of the last English mail, an editorial para. from the *Pioneer* regarding the opinion that the Chinese official who had lately passed through Mandalay on his way to India, might have been diverted from his original route through Tibet and Nepal by reason of his physical difficulties, and suggesting, in connection with his journey, that he might be the bearer of a decoration for the Prime Minister of Nepal. In connection therewith we take the following from one of the latest copies of the Allahabad paper to hand:—

It appears that Sir Ranodheep Singh, the successor of Sir Jung Bahadur in that office, already rejoices in his predecessor's title of "Thaoag lin pinma ko-kang" (wang san), that is to say, "Commander of the Army, the brave, perfect in everything, master of military affairs, the Maharaja." It is a curious commentary on the relations between the Governments of Pekin and Lhasa that Huang Mao Tsai, the Chinese traveller in question, and an official to boot, though only of the seventh grade, was a suspicion of his being an Englishman. Of the actual stoppage there can be no doubt, though there may be some concerning the genuineness of the reason given for it. The object of Huang's mission is said to be to collect geographical information.

THE London Theatrical Season is now in full swing. The following notes from the *London and China Express* as to two gentlemen well-known here at one time, may be interesting:—

At the houses devoted to dramatic entertainment, the programmes have undergone little change since the Easter holidays. There is, however, a custom, originally borrowed from the United States, which is coming more and more into vogue, of supplementing the evening entertainment by morning performances on one or more days of the week, and on several occasions of late matinees have been taken advantage of by aspiring authors to submit new productions to the verdict of the playgoing public. New actors have also seized the opportunity to make their first appearance before a London audience. It has been in this way that a new representative of Falstaff has appeared in the person of Henry Murray, of Edinburgh, who represented this character in a performance of a compressed version of the first part of *Henry IV.*, at the Olympic Theatre, on Saturday last. Mr. Murray's name and person must be familiar to our readers in China, especially those who belong to the Masonic brotherhood. He is a gentleman of commanding figure, who is able by the judicious employment of the arts of the dressing-room to assume, without any appearance of constraint, a duly rounded and rubicund appearance. His performance, however, was wanting in the requisite richness of humour, partly, perhaps, from the absence of the full mellow voice which on slight grasp from the actor's apparent failure to grasp the spirit of the character. Singularly enough a performance of the same play is to take place at a Gaiety matinee, when Mr. Arthur Skelchley, novelist and creator of the famous "Mrs. Brown," will make his appearance in the character of Falstaff.

A well-known amateur actress, Mrs. Monckton, took part in a special morning performance at the Haymarket Theatre, on behalf of the Royal Theatrical Fund. The play performed is entitled *Infatuation*, being an adaptation from the French by Sir Charles Young, who sustained one of the characters; in association with Captain Fitz George, Sir William Wiseman, Mr. Gerald Young, Mr. Joseph Maclean, Mr. Colnaghi. *Infatuation* was regarded by a friendly audience as entirely satisfactory.

THE *Globe* says:—That estimable individual, Mr. Ah Sing, of China, has long complained of being victimised by Manchester in the matter of over-priced cotton goods. Little heed being paid to his clamour, it appears to have struck him that he could not do better than return the compliment in kind. So he set his ingenious wit to work at once, and from the outcry which has just arisen at Manchester he would seem to have fully paid off old scores. It has been discovered that some of the most recent arrivals

of cheap teas from China are largely tinted with gallic acid, an addition which is said to impart a fictitious strength to the herb, while giving the decoction a darker colour. Vitriol also appears to have been used in some instances, and between the two acids Manchester goes in constant fear of being poisoned. No longer can a cup of tea be said "to cheer but not inebriate," as the contents are emptied of all thoughts of the chemist's art occur to the drinker, who falls into a train of speculation as to the possible effects of gallic acid and vitriol on the human constitution. Some years ago a panic arose among tea consumers owing to a rumour that the Chinese had taken to "improving" the herb with iron ore and arsenic, as well as giving it a good colour by deleterious means. This scare passed away when it was found that no sudden deaths resulted from the continued use of what was once an innocent beverage. Perhaps the present alarm will similarly vanish, should experience prove that the new forms of adulteration exercise no injurious effects on human beings. In the meanwhile, Manchester is very angry at the fraud, and threatens to take to coffee and cocoa in revenge. The Chinese have adopted a wiser course, we think, for obtaining vengeance for their past wrongs from adulterated cotton fabrics of English make. Following the example set by the "gentle Hindoo," they are now establishing cotton factories for themselves, where they expect to be able to manufacture the coarser sorts of cloth at lower prices and of better material than they have been used to buy from Manchester. As tea cannot be grown in England, the only revenge open to us is to obtain the herb from other parts of our Empire. That produced in India is in every way superior to the commoner growths of China, and the price, which used to be prohibitive, is diminishing every year, as the plantations in Assam and the hills come into fuller yield. It would be a curious reversal of previous conditions if England were to cease to be a customer of China for tea just when the Celestial Empire had closed its order-book for English cottons.

THE *Pioneer* calls the Chefoo Convention the "Berlin Treaty of the East," and thus interprets to its readers Reuter's latest telegram with regard to it:—

The Convention was intended to dispose of three questions—the settlement of the Yunnan affair in which Margary lost his life, the fulfilment of certain promises regarding diplomatic intercourse, and thirdly the establishment of some system for rectifying the conditions of trade. Lord Salisbury now remarks that "a difficulty has arisen between the Powers which prevents the ratification of the Convention." For a long while, the Foreign Office used to explain the delay by saying that the Indian Government had not answered to some reference or other; but this excuse holds good no longer. Lord Salisbury now pretends to be waiting for further despatches from Sir Thomas Wade. The fact is that the astute Chinese are very near gaining a complete diplomatic victory. In the matter of a mission to Tibet they have had exactly their own way—according to Lord Salisbury, because of the disturbed state of the country. The news that Tibet is in such a state is likely enough; but Lord Salisbury might have added that though Tibet were as quiet as Devonshire, no mission will be sent there while money is so scarce in India. For missions and their consequences cost a good deal of money; moreover, the less we are mixed up for the present with China the better.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM SOCIETY.

WE gave yesterday the minutes of the annual meeting of the Anti-opium Society. We now append the annual report which was then submitted:—

Reviewing the labours of the past year the committee regret that they are unable to report any improvement in the relation of the British Government to the opium trade. The Chefoo Convention is still a dead letter, so far as it affects the importation of opium into China, and it is necessary again to call attention to this important phase in the history of the opium trade.

During the past year Mr. Mark Stewart and other members of the House of Commons have repeatedly endeavoured to procure from the Government publication of the documents which bear upon this matter, but though often promised, these papers have not been produced. In the House of Lords the Earl of Aberdeen pressed the Government for information on the subject. Hitherto, however, no distinct utterance as to their intention has been elicited from Her Majesty's Ministers.

While we can view the connection of our own Government with the opium trade only with grief and shame, the Chinese Government, on the other hand, has manifested an increased zeal in its efforts to put down poppy cultivation in China. Too often the Imperial edicts against this illegal cultivation have been inoperative; but the terrible famine in northern China in 1877 and 1878 have aroused the officials to a sense of the suicidal consequences of permitting the poppy to take the place of food grains. We have now the testimony of British Consuls, and of the English newspapers published in China, which are generally hostile to our views, to the determination with which this opium policy is being carried out. Two T'ung-t'ang, the conqueror of Kashgar, in King-ming, the famine relief commissioner, Tseng Kuo-t'ien, governor of Shensi, the viceroy at Nanking, and the governor of Manchuria, have been conspicuous in their efforts against opium. A very great deal yet remains to be accomplished in China; but these efforts are enough to show that the high officials of that land deplore and strive against an evil which is subsidised and supported by the Government of Christian England.

Last year an attempt was made to render unavailing the provisions of the treaties with Japan, by which the importation of opium into that country is simply and entirely prohibited. A British merchant smuggled opium into that country, and being detected and prosecuted by the Japanese authorities, a British consular judge admitted his plea that the opium was medicinal opium, and decided that such opium is not excluded by the treaty. This decision exposed Japan to the danger of being flooded with so-called medicinal opium. The committee at once put themselves into communication with the Foreign Office on the subject, and learned with gratification that the British Government intends to maintain the treaty in its in-

mode regulations for the supply to Japan of opium needed for medicinal and the committee hopes that henceforth the introduction of the drug for improper uses will be prevented.

Financially, the position of the society has not materially varied from previous years. The committee has endeavoured to make a wise use of the funds entrusted to them, and takes this opportunity of pointing out that considerably larger resources are required to do all that is desirable, in order fairly to set before the country the facts of the opium trade. Active co-operation also is earnestly requested.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket)
Saturday, 14th June.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

CHAN Aahun, a sub-contractor, employed on the Praya works, was charged with having taken part in an assault on the police on the 11th instant, and, further, with resisting his lawful arrest yesterday, and tearing a Chinese Constable's jacket.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Ng Choy.

It may be remembered that a number of men were charged with having assaulted Chinese Constable No. 300, and taking away his truncheon. These men were all punished; some were fined \$3 each, and two \$20 each with six hours' exposure in the stocks. The defendant in the present case was said to have been one of the ringleaders; and he was arrested yesterday by four constables. He resisted the police and was only secured with some difficulty. An over-seer, (George Bain) stated that he did not see the defendant on the praya the day the assault was made on the police. The defendant was beaten black and blue by the police; he had several bruises on his arm, side and thigh, as if he had been struck by a stick.

The defence set up was an *alibi*. Proof was offered that defendant was at Show-ki-wan at the time, and this proof satisfied His Worship, who discharged defendant.

The case occupied the Court all the morning, being completed only at 2 o'clock. The other cases, which were trifling, were not gone on with until this case was disposed of.

DRUNK.

John Seliger, accountant, from the German steamer *Octava*, was fined for being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road Central.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR,—I beg leave to call attention, through your columns, to the condition of the gutter of a certain house in Queen's Road Central. The pipe is broken off, just under the first arch, and during each rain the fall of water from this height upon the side-walk renders traffic simply impossible, and the road is made use of instead of the pavement. I am informed that this eye-sore has been in its present condition for many months past; and in the interest of all pedestrians, I would suggest the use of a few tiles and a bit of mortar as a means of diverting this most unnatural water-course.

OXBOMETER.

THE RELIEF OF EKOWE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A supplement to the *Gazette*, issued on May 7, contains despatches from the seat of war, giving details of the fighting, and lists of killed and wounded. The first, Col. Wood's, refers to the affair at Zlobane on March 28, and the action the following day at Kambula Hill, an account of which has already been published. Next follows a despatch from Lord Chelmsford, giving a description of the means taken to relieve the garrison of Ekowe. For some weeks, it is stated, Lieut.-Col. Law had been "hard at work arranging details" connected with the column formed at the Lower Tugela for the advance to relieve Col. Pearson; and "in this arduous duty he was most ably assisted by his staff officer, Capt. Hart, 31st Regt." The despatch proceeds:—

On April 2, according to our invariable rule, the troops stood to their arms at 4 a.m. A heavy mist shrouded the country; the sun rose about 6.15 a.m.; our mounted men, as usual, were at earliest dawn scouting around. At 6.45 reports came in from them simultaneously with the piquets of the 60th and 99th Regts., that the enemy were advancing to the attack. No preparation was necessary, and no orders had to be given beyond the saddling up of the horses of the officers of the staff; the troops were already at their posts, and the cattle had not been let out to graze. At 6 a.m. the attack commenced on the north front. The Zulus advanced with great rapidity and courage, taking advantage of the cover afforded by the undulations of the ground and the long grass. The enemy, however, did not succeed in approaching nearer than twenty yards. Several casualties took place here at this time, among them Lieut.-Col. Northey, 3rd Buffs, who I regret to say, received a bullet wound, from which he eventually died two days ago. Lieut. Courtenay's horse was shot as he stood beside him, Capt. Barrow and Lieut.-Col. Crealock being slightly wounded at the same time, and Capt. Molyneux's horse was shot under him. The Gatling gun was of considerable value at this period of the defence. The attack, checked here, rolled round to the west, or left face. Here Lieut. G. C. J. Johnson, 99th Regt., was killed. Whilst this was being developed a fresh force came round to the rear, probably from the Umsi Hill, anticipating (so prisoners state) that our force would prove insufficient to defend, at the same time, all the faces of the laager. Here they ultimately held their ground, finding cover in long grass and undulations. The Mounted Infantry and Volunteers meantime, having left the laager, had been engaged in clearing its front face. I now directed Capt. Barrow to advance across the right or east face, and attack the enemy's right flank.

It was now 7.30 a.m., and during one hour and a half the Zulus had ultimately attacked three sides of the laager. Even previous to the mounted men appearing on their flank, the Zulus had, I believe,

pass through the zone of heavy rifle which met them on their attempting charge up against the rear face; but on the appearance of the Zulu retreat commenced. On seeing this, the Natal Native Contingent who were formed within the intrenchment on the rear face, clearing the ditch, rushed forward with loud cheers in pursuit. I by Capt. Barrow's horsemen, the purs were carried on several miles. This effort reports the sables of the mounted infantry to have proved of the greatest service, so fifty or sixty men having been spared. 8 A.M. Col. Pearson, who, through a glia had witnessed the fight from Ekowe, telegraphed his congratulations to us. Lord of Zulus were to be seen hurrying away towards the Indulinda, making a stand where, and throwing away their arms to direct their flight. Within a short time I saw officers and burrying parties to count the enemy's loss within 3,000 yards of the intrenchment; 471 were buried, 200 had been seen found near the scene; but from the chance wounded men we have found 5 miles away, and the execution done on ranges by the artillery, I have no hesitation in estimating the enemy's loss at 1,000 men. It appears from the statements of the prisoners taken that about 180 companies were engaged either in the attack or in reserve, which, estimated at sixty men per company (less than half their strength) would give about 11,000 men. This I am inclined to think may be the number of the force that was ordered to attack us, but this is far less than that given by the prisoners taken. Our casualties are small considering the easy mark the laager afforded the assailants, and had it not been for the cover afforded the troops by the broad shelter trench, I should have had to report a much heavier loss. It appears from the statements of the prisoners that the Zulus were unaware of the march of my force until thirty-six hours before we were attacked, neither were they aware of its strength.

Lord Chelmsford refers to the unfortunate occurrence of some British scouts having been mistaken for the enemy by a piquet of the 60th Rifles; five of the 3-60th were wounded, and nine allies were bayoneted. A general court-martial was assembled the same day to try the sergeant who had required the piquet without the orders of the officer, and confirmed the sentence passed of reduction to the ranks and five years' penal servitude. The despatch then concludes:—

I am much indebted to Col. Pearson for so tenaciously holding on to Ekowe after the bad news of the Isandula affair had reached him. The occupation of that post, and of that one held by Col. Evelyn Wood during a time of considerable anxiety, had no doubt a very powerful moral effect through South Africa, and diminished the effect of what would otherwise have been considered as a complete collapse of our invasion of Zululand. I cannot close this despatch without acknowledging the assistance received from Commodore Richards with regard to all arrangements connected with the Naval Brigade, which, under its respective commanders, did good and useful service. I am much indebted to Lieut.-Col. Law, Royal Art., who were in charge of brigades, and to the several commanding officers serving under their command. The 57th Regt., under Lieut.-Col. Clarke, was conspicuous for its steadiness and for the manner in which the men controlled their fire. Dr. Tarrant, senior medical officer with the column, gave me every satisfaction with regard to the medical arrangements; and Assist.-Commissionary Walton deserves great credit for the successful exertions he made in overcoming the difficulties of supply and transport. I have already mentioned Capt. Barrow's name as having performed very excellent service, and the commanders of the several mounted detachments under his command ably assisted him. I have, as usual, to acknowledge the services of my personal staff. Lieut.-Col. Crealock, in the absence of Col. Hellairs, whom I was reluctantly compelled to leave behind at Durban to perform the duties of deputy quartermaster-general, acted as senior staff officer to the column, and was slightly wounded. Capt. Buller, A.D.C., at my request, acted as brigade major to Col. Pemberton. Capt. Molyneux, A.D.C., who had his horse shot under him, and Lieut. Milne, R.N., were indefatigable in their efforts to carry out my orders, and give every assistance in the defence of the laager. The Hon. W. Drummond, head of my intelligence department, has worked indefatigably to obtain information, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance.

Every man has a mind of his own, and often gets a piece of his wife's.

It is stated that "George Eliot" has lately fallen into a state of such indifferent health that she is unfit for most intellectual labour, and that her medical advisers are dubious as to the propriety of her resuming the writing of fiction for several years.

He was just married and was about engaging a valet. After some other questions, he asked the man who had presented himself, "Are you married?" "No, sir; but I understand. Monsieur need not be alarmed. I will treat madame as if she were my own daughter."—*Paris Paper*.

Mrs. Nesbitt, a Kangaroo (Ill.) invalid, was being kept alive by stimulants, and could have lived only a few days longer under any circumstances. A blundering druggist gave her a fatal dose of laudanum for port wine. His defence is that no real harm was done.

Isa Cook was to have been married in Northampton, Mass., at the age of 63. He started for the Town Clerk's office to get a license, and doubtless was excited and nervous, for he fell while climbing over a fence, caught one foot between the pickets, and hung head downward until he was dead.

The menu at a recent fashionable dinner in New York was in the form of a book, one page to a course, with a miniature water-color sketch on the top of each page, illustrating something appertaining to culinary art. The book was bound in blue velvet, and was embellished with the monogram of the person at whose plate it was laid.

The tourists in Mexico, according to the *Chicago Times* correspondent, bought a great number of what they suppose are old Aztec idols. "A good sized god," he says, "with large ears and a pug nose, can be had very cheap, although some of our party paid large amounts for statues only six months old, that had been burnt and buried."

Portfolio.

THE VILLAGE GIRL.

(Translated from the Swedish of Sunberg.)

The sun went down and the evening came,
The quiet summer even,
A mass of glowing purple lay between the
farms and heaven.
A weary troop of men went by, their day's
hard labor done,
Tired and contented, toward their homes
they wended one by one.

Their work was done, their harvest reaped,
A goodly harvest truly,
A well-appointed band of foes all slain or
captured newly.
At dawn against this armed band they had
gone forth to fight,
And all had closed in victory before the fall
of night.

Close by the field, where all day long the
hard hot strife was raging,
A cottage by the wayside stood, half desolate
and ageing,
And on its worn, low, steps there sat a
silent girl and mused.
And watched the troop come slowly by in
weary line confused.

She looked like one who sought a friend;
she scanned each man's face nearly;
High burned the color in her cheek, too
high for sun and merrily;
She sat so quiet, looked so warm, so flushed
with secret heat,
It seemed she listened as she gazed, and
felt her own heart beat.

But as she saw the troop march by, and
darkness round them stealing,
To every eye, to every man, her anxious
eye appealing,
Seemed muttering in a shy distress a ques-
tion without speech,
More silent than a sigh itself, too anguished
to be seen.

But when the men had all gone past, and
not a word was spoken,
The poor girl's courage failed at last, and
all her strength was broken.
She wept not loud, but on her hand her
weary forehead fell,
And large tears followed one by one as from
a burning well.

"Why dost thou weep? For hope may
break, just where the gloom is deepest!
O daughter, hear thy mother's voice, a
needless fear thou weepst;
He whom thy eyes were seeking for, whose
face thou couldst not see,
He is not dead, he thought of love, and
still he lives for thee.

"He thought of love; I counselled him to
shield himself from danger,
I taught him how to slip the fight, and leave
them like a stranger;
By force they made him march with them;
but weep not, rave not thus,
I know he will not choose to die from happy
love and us."

Shivering the maiden rose like one whom
awful dreams awaken,
As if some grim foreboding all her soul in
her had shaken;
She lingered not, she sought the place
where late had ragged the fight,
And stole away and swiftly fled and vanished
out of sight.

An hour went by, another hour, the night
had closed around her;
The moonlight clouds were silver white, but
darkness hung below them;
"She lingers long; O daughter, come, thy
toil is all in vain,
To-morrow, ere the dawn is red, thy
brother's home is here again."

The daughter came; with silent step she
came to meet her mother,
The pallid eyelids strained no more with
tears she fain would smother;
But colder than the wind at night the hand
that mother pressed,
And whiter than a winter cloud the maiden's
cheek and breast.

"Make me a grave, O mother dear; my
days on earth are over!
The only man that fled to-day, that coward
was my lover;
He thought of me and of himself, the battle-
field he scanned,
And then betrayed his brothers' hope and
shamed his father's land.

"When past our door the troops marched
by, and I their ranks had numbered,
I wept to think that like a man among the
dead he slumbered;
I sorrowed, but my grief was mild, it had
no bitter weight;
I would have lived a thousand years to mourn
his noble fate.

"O mother, I have looked for him where'er
the dead are lying,
But none of all the stricken bear his
features, calm in dying;
Now will I live no more on earth in shame
to sit and sigh,
He lies not among the dead, and
therefore, I will die."

—The Cornhill Magazine

THE BRITISH SKIPPER.

(Full Mail Gazette.)

The merchant skipper, in spite of our love
of the sea, is one of the least-known types
of English life, though certainly one of the
most characteristic. Indeed, that very large
part of the English people which lives by
the sea is the least studied of all. No
Hardy, no George Eliot has drawn a picture
of the life of our fishermen. Marryat has
left a series of vigorous portraits of the
naval officer of his day, but he has had no
successor. In contemporary novels few
naval officers mingle with the soldiers whom
every writer appears to delight to honour!
As for the trading skipper who "pass on the
sea upon their lawful occasions," they
have scarcely been so much as caricatured.
They deserve better; and yet it is perhaps
natural that they have not been treated
according to their deserts. To describe a
class we must live among them; and, except
in the case of the great Elizabethan seamen,
even the comparative culture and leisure of
the Navy have failed to produce many officers
who can write the history or describe the
life of their service. J. H. Brenton and
Marryat have been almost the only seamen
eminent in letters. The merchant seaman,
again, is not easy to meet at home. The
greater part of his life is passed on blue
water, nearly all of it abroad. It is there,

or on the way there, that you have the best
opportunities for studying him.

The first thing to be observed in him is
that he is much less unlike the rest of the
world than it might be supposed he would
be. The tarpsaulin of Smollett's time could
not now be found in the forecastle of a col-
lier brig. Just as the naval officer is careful
"to drop the shop" when on shore, so the
trading skipper avoids the use of sea terms
likely to be void of meaning to his hearer.
The whole body may be divided into two
well-marked classes: the masters of steamers
and the masters of sailing ships. The most
perfect type of the steamer skipper is the
captain, as he is careful to call himself, of a
large ocean passenger ship. He has shared
in the march of intellect, and looks down
with a complacent sense of superiority on
the rougher men who command the smaller
sailing vessels. He presides over the table
of the first-class passengers not without
dignity, and wears a uniform more or less
closely copied from the naval. In fact, he
is often half a naval officer, holding a com-
mission in the Reserve, and putting on sword
and uniform to read the Articles of War to
such of his crew as belong to the same body
on the first Sunday of every month. If you
try and draw him into spinning a yarn you
will probably be disappointed; he has no yarns
to spin. Indeed, he is far more of a
smart man of business—keen in getting
quick runs and cheap coal—than a seaman.
He has most probably been all his life in the
employment of the same company, and has
shares in it. He looks forward to settling
down at a great seaport as captain superin-
tendent for his company. His manners are
a careful copy of those of his passengers.
On shore he wears the most correct gloves,
frockcoat, and tall black hat. His family
lives in a semi-detached villa in a suburb,
and his wife is genteel. Yet it would be
unjust to suppose that in him the man of
the world and of business has quite sup-
pressed the "sailor-man," to use the true
sea term. He is a good navigator, and has
studied the ocean currents. On an emer-
gency he issues from his habitual reserve,
and can pass days and nights together on
the bridge or in the chart-house, where he
snatches a few moments of rest and shelter
from the pelting of the storm, whereas the
mates, who carry on in fine weather, get
their regular spells of sleep and dry clothes
below. The wreck of many a passenger
vessel has shown with what quiet heroism
he can stay to meet inevitable death with
his craft.

The skipper of the brig or barque, the
burly man with sunburnt face, who may be
seen rolling about the streets of foreign
seaports with a gait and in a dress which
at once announce his profession, is a very
different man. He is a seaman to the mar-
row of his bones. Not that he is without
shrewdness in money-getting; much the
contrary. Only his trading smacks more of
the manners of Sir John Hawkins than of
those of these more peaceful times. In some
respects, indeed, his knowledge of business
is better than that of the pocket captain.
The latter has his freights and voyages
settled for him by the agents of his company,
whereas the former frequently sails his own
craft. Her portrait hangs on the wall of
his home between an Otahaitian club and a
stuffed South Sea fish, with her name, *The
Mary and Jane* (after his wife and daughter),
in elaborate letters underneath. How did
he acquire possession of her? He has
been at sea this thirty years, he tells you.
He began at ten years old, on a collier brig.
He was in Lancaster Sound before he was
twelve. Then he roamed further abroad in
some square-rigged tub to Chinese or Pacific
waters—in old days, when the master col-
lected his freights in cash, kept them in a
canvas bag, paid his expenses therefrom as
he went along, and handed the balance to
his owner, or banker when the vessel was
his own, on his return after a two or three
years' voyage. Discipline was kept up with
a rope's end; and the veteran growls that
it is scarcely possible to get along now, "with
that Plimsoll and the lawyers ashore." He
tried opium smuggling, and has had many a
smart brush with the junks, making good
hauls of money to repay him for his perils.
Very possibly he has had a few years' service
before the mast in a man-of-war, and could
still work at a gun or wield a cutlass—
a connection with the fighting sea life much
more real if less dignified than that of his
brother skipper in the packet, the lieutenant
in the Naval Reserve. Whaling, both up
towards the frozen north and after spermace-
ti in the Pacific, has added to his little store.
Economy, sobriety, and plodding hard work
have done the rest. Having satisfied the
Trinity House that he could read and write
(not nearly so well as the kid-gloved skipper,
it must be confessed, for the spelling of the
English language undergoes a wondrous sea
change in his log), knew something about
navigation, and was a thorough seaman, he
gained his certificate. His savings are in-
vested in shares of ships, made safe by
insurance. His wife, a thrifty woman,
keeps, or has kept, a small-shop, and adds to
the winnings. The children, at least the
older ones, go out to work early—the girls
to service, the boys to the sea. And so after
twenty-five years he has reached the "sum-
mit"; he owns the ship he sails. In this
position he is not free from faults. In par-
ticular he is hard to his men, exacting the
continuous toil by which he has himself
risen, and is loud in his contempt for people
on shore who sympathize with Jack, a
drunken lazy fellow. Perhaps he himself
no longer keeps his grog within such limits
as he formerly did, and in moments of ex-
citement is addicted to profane swearing.
His contempt for the young men who have
always served on board steamers is as in-
tense as his scorn for lawyers. Indeed, he
scarcely recognizes them as seamen at all.
They, again, regard him as an old bear, no
better in education and manners than his
men, and doomed to speedy disappearance.

Let us hope both are wrong. Steam and
the telegraph are indeed rapidly pushing the
older type of seaman out of existence; but
they need not, and we believe they do not,
prevent many of his best qualities being re-
produced in his successors. The undaunted
courage, the pertinacity, the readiness of
wit which finds resources amid the most
pressing perils and has made our merchant
and war fleets alike the first in the world,
are as valuable now, when men carry a
breeze in the engine-room, as they were
when breezes came only from heaven. Nei-
ther is there any sign that they are wanting.
Not a winter passes without contributing
new tales of the heroism of the toilers of the
sea to the thousands already recorded. And
it is strange how little attention they at-
tract! All the naval disasters in a year,
unless on the scale of the *Thornton*, are
less talked about than a railway collision,
even a small one. By far the greater part
never even find their way into a newspaper,
but remain buried in the dry records of
notarial and consular protest books. There

may be found, in the driest of language, the
accounts of how scores of skippers yearly
fight their way into port, through weeks of
storms, with bulwarks and boats swept
away, rigging damaged, men disabled—
triumphing over greater perils than come
from breechloaders, with greater courage
and perseverance than go to the winning of
twenty Victoria Crosses.

CHEATING AT WHIST.

(Spectator.)

Mr. W. Pole, a well-known authority on
Whist, has fired rather a heavy shot through
this month's *Fortnightly* into the English
Whist Clubs. He ventures to deprecate the
practice of using a conventional signal as a
call for trumps, as not only injurious to the
game itself, which is an intellectual game
mainly from the demand it makes on the
faculty of observation, but as tending to in-
crease the facilities for cheating. We do
not think he makes much of his case as re-
gards this particular convention, but he
expresses incidentally and too timidly a
view which deserves far more attention than
it has lately received, or is likely to receive.
He intends, or we misunderstand him, to
warn players as well as to discuss play.

As all whist-players know, an innovation
was introduced into Whist about forty years
ago which has ever since been regarded as
one of the highest importance and advantage.
It was settled among the best players that
if a player "discarded" or threw away a
high card and then a low card of the same
suit, that being clearly an unaccountable
and noticeable way of playing, should be
considered a signal to his partner to lead
trumps, and the partner who, having trumps,
did not then lead them, should be considered
an inferior player, ignorant of the "lan-
guage of the game." The innovation, which
was not, of course, an innovation of whist
rules, but only in the "language" of whist,
was so acceptable to first-rate players and
habitual players, that it has ever since
maintained its ground among them, and is
only rejected by persons who play seldom,
or who are conscious of having an imperfect
whist memory, and are, therefore, intolerant
of any additions to what we may call the
grammatical complications of the game. It
is distinctly approved and mentioned as legal
by both "Cavendish" and Mr. Clay. Mr.
Pole, however, now attacks it, as being the
only conventional signal used in whist which
is pre-arranged between two partners, as
being purely arbitrary, and as being calcu-
lated to give an unfair advantage to high-
card players, as against neophytes or
careless persons. He does not precisely say
why, if a pre-arranged signal, like the call
for trumps, is to be allowed, a kick under
the table is forbidden, or any other mode of
collusion between partners. He admits that
the rule is recognised, but contends, first,
that the players ought not to need signals;
and secondly, that "the introduction of ar-
bitrary pre-arranged signals between part-
ners is a dangerous precedent; it might
possibly be the thin edge of a wedge of un-
foreseen length and power. Who can tell
where such signals would stop? We have
seen that they have already begun to multi-
ply, and where is the line to be drawn? If
they become common, there would seem no
reason why they should be confined to their
present form. Mr. Clay draws a distinction
between indications by the cards themselves
and indications by the manner of playing
them; but this is hardly tenable. When a
player says to his partner, 'If holding two
useless cards, I throw away the highest first,
I want you to lead trumps,' what is the es-
sential difference between this and his say-
ing, 'If, in playing two cards, I throw the
first sharply on the table, and lay the second
down softly, I want you to do so-and-so?'

And what would the noble game of Whist
then come to? Yet the signal for trumps is
an introduction of the principle." We con-
fess that as regards the unfairness of the
rule, we can see no force in Mr. Pole's ar-
gument. The rule, which, he says, is pre-
arranged between two partners, and there-
fore unfair, is in usual cases pre-arranged
among all four players, and therefore legiti-
mate. They all know the signal, they all
agree that it may be used, and they all,
therefore, are playing fairly, and the same
conditions granted, would be playing fairly,
if they asked for trumps in an audible voice.
There is no more cheating in the matter
than there is in remembering that you
should return, later on in the game, your
partner's first lead, or in recollecting that if
your partner leads trumps, you should, if
you are alive, and have any, lead them back
to him again. The one convention is as
"arbitrary" as the other, and almost as
widely known. The signal is not patent,
like a kick under the table, only to your
partner, but to all the players, and we may
add, owing to that fact, is very often dis-
tinctly injurious to the signalers' chances.
Nor can we think the superiority it gives to
the observant player at all unjust. It does
not, as Mr. Clay showed, give any superiority
to the highly skilled player, who would
know without it when to lead trumps, and
who, through its use, loses some of the bene-
fits of his skill; and if men will play care-
lessly they must suffer, whatever the rules
we make. John cannot fairly be asked to
play carelessly because Tom never will
count the trumps out, and that is what
Mr. Pole's argument about the increased
pressure on careless players really involves.
If Tom would observe attentively he would
see the signal just as readily as John; and
if he will not pay attention, he must be
beaten, as in every other game, chess itself
included. Mr. Pole would not, we suppose,
argue that because John habitually guarded
his queen, or habitually remembered that
two knights have three times and not twice
the force of one, or habitually attended to
"Philidor's secret," and retained the mas-
tery of the four central squares, therefore
he was playing unfairly! The call for
trumps is no more unfair than the practice—
unknown, by the way, in Asia—of casting
the king, being equally known and equally
open to both adversaries before they sit
down to play.

But nevertheless there is an idea in Mr.
Pole's article which any one who reads a
little between the lines can recognise, and in
which, if we read it rightly, we most heartily
concur. It may happen that two players
who know the conventional signal sit down
to play against two who do not know it,
and in that case, and that case only, they
are taking an advantage which, though not
illegal, is in a degree unfair. They may, as
Mr. Pole hints, mention to each other that
they use the call for trumps, and in any
case they will be in a hand or two recognise each
other's knowledge; and therefore forward they
are not partners, but confederates, commu-
nicating on a most important point of play
by a private signal—that is, a signal unknown
to their opponents. The case cannot very
often occur, but when it does, we do not see
any argument by which it can be defended.
It is an undue advantage taken of ignorance,

as much as if the partners arranged that a
kick under the table should be a call for a
particular suit. It is not superiority of
skill, but knowledge of a cypher, legalised,
no doubt, by the practice of good players,
but not universally known or understood,
and as objectionable as any other secret
agreement for displaying the contents of a
hand to a partner. It is the beginning of
"confederacy," an offence for which whist,
perhaps, of all popular games of cards, offers
the greatest scope. There is no delusion
more prevalent or more injurious to young
men than the notion that whist, being in so
great a degree a game of skill, is one in
which cheating is never to be feared. In no
game is confederacy so easy. The slightest
definite advantage will give the balance of
points to the players who possess it, and
slight definite advantage can be secured
by any pair unscrupulous enough to take it,
almost without the possibility of detection.
An agreement to hold trumps in a particular
part of the hand, or to hold the hand loosely
or tightly, according to the number of
trumps, or to hold the honours slightly
sloped, or to discard alternately from the
highest or lowest suit, or to communicate by
attitude any other information, would almost
infallibly give the victory to the players
making it, and in many cases could never be
detected. There is no need of marked cards,
or of Theodore Hook's quaint suggestion
that "Come, sir," should call a club, and
"My dear sir," a diamond, or of dealing
oneself honours—the regular sharper's trick
—for a much smaller advantage, a little
information communicated, by a change of
attitude, prearranged for the swindle, is
quite sufficient to secure the plunder to the
rogues. The temptation to resort to such a
practice, where the stakes run high, must,
to men who are rogues at heart, be very
great; and stakes at whist begin to run very
high indeed. It is not difficult with guinea
points and five pounds on the rubber, to lose
seventy or eighty pounds in an evening; and
quite easy, by raising the stakes, to make
whist as dangerous and enticing a kind of gam-
bling as any game which does not involve,
like brag or unlimited loo, an indefinite
increase of stake. The temptation to cheat,
of course, is developed in exact proportion
to the magnitude of the stake, and cheating
at whist is so easy, if only two players
agree, that it requires as much as any game
of cards, and more than many games, to be
carefully guarded against excuses for colu-
sion. So far Mr. Pole is thoroughly in the
right, and we hope his paper may help to
induce honourable men playing for any ap-
preciable stakes always to mention whether
they do or do not answer the call for trumps.

We wish Mr. Pole had gone further, and
condemned with just severity the practice,
which only too many players condone, of
playing for the booty, and choosing inferior
players to play with at high points. It
occurs even at whist—a game in which bad
players bore their opponents to suffocation—
and must occur pretty frequently, or so
many boys and careless men would not so
frequently lose so much. The "pull" in
favour of good players is said, indeed, not
to be very great; but that idea is naturally
one which very good players foster, and
their calculation is based upon an erroneous
assumption. There is a point of whist
knowledge at which a second-class player
has a fair chance against a first-rate one,
the difference being only about five per
cent.; but there is also a point of ignorance,
or carelessness, or unfounded self-confidence,
at which the inferior player has, as against
good players, no chance at all. Very fair
players exist who are not safe players of
any time, who cannot, that is, resist the
temptation to run a great risk for the sake
of a dramatic coup at the end. Men who
have learned whist by playing without
stakes almost invariably make this blunder,
and it is the unquenchable temptation of
female players, and of boys who think they
are going to teach old hands how to play.
Many more cannot play decently if the run
of the cards is against them, getting gradu-
ally irritated under defeat, and all chess-
players do, and running useless risks in
order to soothe their own wounded amour
propre; while at least one-half mankind
cannot play at all, after an extra glass of
wine. The fine edge of the whist memory
is gone. For first-class players to play with
such people for the sake of high stakes, is
if not exactly swindling, at least not honour-
able; and to lie in wait for them, delib-
erately preferring them for opponents, is
disgraceful conduct. It is common enough,
we fear, particularly in towns outside
London where a habit of play happens to
have sprung up, and any refinement of
whist tending to make it easier should be
summarily frowned down. Hundreds of
lads would not gamble who would play
whist for very high figures, and Mr. Pole is,
we believe, in a very decorous and gentle-
manly way, pointing, under cover of a ques-
tion to the fairness of the call for trumps,
at an evil which, if it were to spread, would
very soon revive the old horror of card-play-
ing in any shape.

THE SMALL BOY'S FUN.

He had a long string and a brass key tied
to the end of it, which he said was the in-
strument of torture. Over the front side-
walk a maple tree sent some pretty strong
branches, making a seat hidden by leaves.
Into this, after dark, the boys climbed.
"Now wait," said the principal, "till the
first victim comes, and don't make a noise."
Pretty soon an ordinary dressed woman
came along, and, just as she passed, he let
drop the key on the hard sidewalk, im-
mediately pulling it up again. Both now
watched developments. The woman came to
a sudden stop, began fumbling in her
pocket, and wondered what she could have
dropped. She started on, but had not gone
far before she came back, impelled by
curiosity, and began a careful search of the
walk.

Meanwhile the boys in the tree had stuffed
their fists in their mouths to keep from
sneering the game, and dared hardly look
below for fear of laughing out. A sym-
pathetic sister came along, and together they
picked up stones and turned over all the
chips on the walk. No money, no key,
nothing did they find, and so went on to
their homes, perhaps to worry all night, or
perhaps a giggle in the tree turned their
look of disappointment into a cheap smile,
and a laugh from the same place made them
swirl wicked thoughts about boys.

The trick is harmless; no one breaks a
leg or loses an eye in its process. It might
be recommended to constitutional tired boys
as a good way to sweep the walk. The
victims will throw all chips and stones into
the street by curiosity power, as it were.

The man who tries to build a fire with
wet wood acts in a damp foolish manner.
This baby who puts his toes in his mouth
is learning how to make both ends meet.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

A "reign of terror" still exists at St.
Petersburg. Since the attempt on the life
of the Czar the troops have been held in
readiness day and night. In every reg-
iment two companies in marching order,
equipped with ball cartridge snappers, are
kept constantly under arms at the barracks.
Batteries stand ready armed and mounted
in the barracks yards. A squadron of every
cavalry regiment stands in constant readi-
ness to mount, and day and night divisions
of Cossacks patrol the streets. The army
is to be increased forthwith by one hundred
and fifty battalions, equivalent to about one
hundred and twenty-five thousand men.
This is the more remarkable because the
evacuation of Eastern Roumelia will set
free large forces for home duty. From a
Circular issued by the Minister of the In-
terior, it appears that the whole country
is *de facto* placed under the jurisdiction
of the new Governor-General. General
Gouko has met with a serious obstacle in
the way of his repressive measures. It will
be remembered that not the least remark-
able of these was the order to place a watch-
man before every door in the capital. The
Nihilists have now put a proclamation
under the very nose of the police, threaten-
ing all who take service as special watch-
men with death, the consequence of which
is that no men can be found willing to
accept the dangerous post, and it is
almost certain that if the decree is to be
placed at the door of every house. The
police are openly arresting people by
batons at all hours of the day, whereas
apprehensions were formerly made at night.
On the slightest suspicion against any
person, his whole family are arrested and
domestic visits paid to all their acquaint-
ances, these leading to further apprehen-
sions on the most frivolous grounds.
Eighty-three furnished-lodging house keep-
ers are in prison for not reporting within
twenty-four hours the latest arrivals.

The trial of three students on a charge of
disturbing public order has resulted in two
of them being sentenced to fine and one to
four months' imprisonment. The Nihilist
leaders seem to be in no way intimidated
by the repressive measures of the authori-
ties, and in St. Petersburg bombs and
petards are thrown about in the most
polluted thoroughfares every day, although
troops are encamped in all the public
squares, and patrol all the leading streets,
as if the city were in a state of war. A
pennant has been arrested, in whose pockets
were found the dispositions for the revolu-
tionary troops. In the universities the
students are leaving their classes on mass,
and it is probable that these institutions
will have to be shut up.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Norve Fremde* of St. Petersburg
states that, according to information deriv-
ed from well-informed quarters, the chief
object of the special Chinese mission to
Russia has entirely failed, the negotiations
respecting the cession of Kuldja having
been broken off in consequence of the cat-
egorical declaration of the Russian Govern-
ment that Kuldja will not be surrendered,
and that even at a later period there can
be no question of the cession of that pro-
vince to China.

With reference to the above statement
the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*
writes:—

The statement that the Russian Govern-
ment has absolutely refused to restore
Kuldja, and that the Chinese special mis-
sion to St. Petersburg has entirely failed
to obtain its object, is unfounded. The
expedition against the Tekke Turcomans
is at last admitted in the Russian press,
but it is stated to have nothing to do with
the conquest of Merv, and to aim solely at
preventing the Turcomans attacking the
learned Coma mission despatched to investi-
gate the dried-up branch of the Amou.
The reason alleged is almost too naive to
require refutation. Not only is General
Lomakin's campaign carried on in a district
two hundred miles south of the ancient bed
of the Amou; not only will the learned
Commissioners be more effectually protect-
ed on the spot than at a distance, but
whatever operations may be undertaken
against the Tekke, that numerous tribe, if
so minded, will always have five hundred
horsemen to spare to harass and annoy the
Engineers in their hydrographic surveys.
But it need hardly be said that while armed
simply with medieval weapons the Tekke
will be unable to withstand the German
breechloader in Russian hands.

A letter on this subject says:—
China has relations with both Russia and
England, but hitherto we have never been
brought, as the Russians have, into direct
contact with Chinese territory. Now we
hear that Kuldja is after all to be given
back to the Chinese authorities; and the
question arises, What other arrangements
are to be made? It cannot be to our in-
terest now to that of China that Russia
should obtain greater extension of territory
in the region of the Amou, or that her
growing influence in the Pacific should be
still further increased. Yet these are the
points to which one naturally turns if any
compensation is to be asked. In any event
the Chinese have asserted themselves in
Central Asia, and have disposed of another
of our "buffers." It behoves us then, in
view of the ugly turn which matters may
moment take in Burmah, to remember that
both here and in Nepal our own influence
is on the wane, and that the Chinese are
rapidly mastering, if they have not al-
ready mastered, the broad features of
European policy, and it is scarcely probable
that the tendency of events in Asia has
escaped them. That they are tenacious
we know. It is for us, therefore, to
take in the whole bearings of the
situation, and to understand which
Power, England or China, is to exercise
authority at Mandalay and Khatmandoo.
If it is certain that the Russian or the
Englishman must be in virtual control of
Asia Minor, so is it beyond dispute that
England or China must hold supremacy in
Burmah. At present, of course, it would
be a small matter to annex the country,
though that is not desirable; but it would
be a mistake to suppose any very strong
policy here without a previous understand-
ing with China. This may already have
been arrived at; but in looking at such
matters one may reasonably consider that
the Chinese Empire, weak as it is at pre-
sent, would be a most valuable ally in the
event of any difficulty with a European
Power having interests on the Pacific.
Chinese interests there, as elsewhere, are
purely commercial. We desire only to see
general trade making way, and—more
desirable point, as some appear to think—

Miscellaneous.

A THEATRICAL "star" advanced to the
foot-lights in Toledo, Ohio, the other night,
and said to "that man" in the parquet:
"I deeply regret, sir, that the play should
be interrupted by so stupid an insult. If
the play is not of sufficient interest, your
money will be refunded, but it cannot go
on until that newspaper is put away."

Bosnyak has a citizen, known, at least by
sight, to pretty much everybody, who has
an unfortunate way of displaying his igno-
rance. He is a "society" man in a small
way and loves dearly to lug in a word or
two of French now and then. Being asked
the other day how his daughter, who had
been ill, was getting on, he answered, "Oh,
plussée, pussée!"—*Boston Transcript.*

He was a middle-aged man, spare in
figure and excited in search. His hands
darted into his trousers' pockets, then into
his vest pockets, and again into the pockets
of his long coat. Then the process was
reversed. All the time he looked about
and around him with hungry eagerness, and
kept repeating, "Oh, I am ruined! Oh,
dear! Oh, dear! I'd give fifty dollars
if I could get it back!" At this juncture
a ragged street boy came along with some-
thing in his hand. "Lost'er pocketbook,
mister?" The middle-aged man's ravings
stopped short. He took in one long, deep
breath, then seized the pocketbook very
much as a cat pounces on a mouse, and
with "Boy—you're—a good—boy!"
walked off. Reader, this is a fact, not a
fancy.—*Boston Transcript.*

On the 14th April a tornado passed over
Collinsville, eleven miles from St. Louis,
and destroyed a number of houses. The
Episcopal Church was badly shattered.
Funeral services were being held in the
church at the time, and the falling plaster
and flying window glass bruised and cut
nearly all the people present. Fences,
planks, sidewalks, trees, out-houses, and
stables were blown to pieces or carried
away, and gardens were destroyed. The
cyclone, as usual, was rotary in its motion,
and struck and bounded from the earth
three times during its passage through the
town. Its width was only from sixty to
eighty feet. One of the evidences of its
force was the picking up of a horse and
buggy, which were carried, at a height of
twenty to thirty feet, a distance of about
fifteen rods, and dashed to the earth, the
horse being crushed to a jelly and the
waggon to splinters. The cemetery just
outside the town was laid waste, nearly
every tombstone being levelled to the
ground.

Some interesting statistics have been
published respecting the circulation of the
Bible during the present century. The
British and Foreign Bible Society is far in
advance of any other existing institution of
the kind as regards the number of copies
issued. It was founded in 1804, and, ac-
cording to the statement referred to, has
circulated upwards of 89,000,000 volumes.
The American Society, instituted some
thirteen years later, has attained a circula-
tion of nearly 36,000,000. No other in-
stitutions at all approach these two organ-
isations in respect of the magnitude of their
operations. All the German societies to-
gether have issued 8,500,000, the Swiss so-
cieties nearly 2,000,000, the French upwards
of 1,600,000, the societies in the Nether-
lands, something over 1,287,000. It appears
that the present century has witnessed a
circulation of the Bible amounting to the
prodigious number of nearly 150,000,000.
This total, however, represents only those
organisations which are primarily Bible
publishing societies, and does not appear to
recognise other institutions which, while
not engaging in this work as their chief
function, nevertheless do a good deal in this
way.

ART CRITICISM.—In its column headed
"The Town Crier" the *San Francisco
News Letter* writes:—"We have been
favoured with a photograph of a very ex-
cellent painting by Mr. Picon, and to which
we cheerfully call the attention of persons
furnishing new houses. This is the first
thing we have seen by Mr. P., who is
probably one of our rising young artists,
but we say unto him, 'keep on, do not be
discouraged.' The scene represented
explains itself to the spectator at a glance.
It is that of a travelling burlesque company
proceeding from one country town to
another by means of a canal boat. A most
humorous suggestion in the picture is the
evident fact that the company have had
their everyday clothes seized by the sheriff
during their last performance, and are
consequently forced to travel in their stage
dresses. The expression of the ticket-seller,
who is gotten up as a recording demon, we
think, is a masterpiece of desecration.
A group of hungry looking people pretending
to play on property harps over the muli-
house is also admirably handled. Perhaps
the moral tone of the picture would be
better preserved, however, if Mr. P. had
painted a heavy villain or something else
opaque in front of the soubrette who has
been in swimming, and who appears more
absorbed in the receipt of taffy from the
business manager than in the early re-
adjustment of her drygoods. The picture
will make an excellent chromo, and—(

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, but must be folded separately. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 8 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—

Letters, 12 cents per 2 oz.
Post Cards, 12 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Baharas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).

Via San Francisco or Brindisi.
Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.).
Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British (N.R.) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Kowloon, Canton, and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereunder named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets of paper.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz. Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, brushes of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that, any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will propitiate this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

4. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

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8. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

9. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post—Funs, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom,
Up to £20, 18 cents.
" £20 to £50, 36 "

" £50 to £100, 54 "
" £100 to £200, 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25, 15 cents.
" 25 to \$50, 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission, in case of loss of an order, no duty for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If this order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

June 18, 1879.

Let. Pay.	Let. Pay.
Aky Myan 1 regd. Leonard, Clarence	Let. Pay.
Allan, H. D. 1	Lester, Y. 1
Amicable Ins. 3	Littledale, Lt. 2
Office 1	H. A. 1
Andrews, J. 1	Lobo, Condeigo 1
Appelstedt, 1	Lone, J. 1
Arias, Aurelio de 1	Long Sing & Co. 2
Ashmore, Mrs 1	Loring, Col. H.S. 2
Atack Myan 1 regd. Loring, Mrs H.S. 2	
Atkins, J. R. 1	Low, S. E. 1
Attanoo 1 regd. MacCarthy, Dr. 1	
Avonchore 1 regd. Madge, J. 1	
Ayong, Mr 1	Marsden, Capt. 1
Ayon 1 regd. Marques, Pedro 1	
Bavandian, F. 1	McPhee, D. 1
Bentley, John L. 1	Moll, Monsr. 1
Beveridge, A. 2	Muniz, George 1
Blenkensop, R. 1	Murrow, Rev. J. 1
Engineer 1	Murray, John 1
Blyth, Messrs D. 1	Engineer 1
Bortan, Mrs T. 1	Newton, G. B. 1
Boyl, Mrs R. 1	Ormond, Mrs 1
Boyle, Capt 1	Ricardo, F. O. 1
6-15	Roberts, E. H. 1
Braga, Joaquim 1	Roberts, H. J. 1
Souza de 1	Pern

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 14th, 1879
At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			Chinese Names.	
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	250	220	花旗烟猪肉	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200	180	福州猪肉	福州猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	龍扒肉	龍扒肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	160	140	燒牛肉	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	90	80	湯肉	湯肉
" Steak, . . .	150	140	扒肉	扒肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛刷	牛刷
" " corned, . . .	300	2.0	鹹牛刷	鹹牛刷
" Head, . . .	750	700	牛頭	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	130	120	牛心	牛心
" Hump, Salt . . . catty	130	120	牛肩	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50	牛腰	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	250	220	金華火腿	金華火腿
" English, . . .	380	350	來路火腿	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160	羊腩	羊腩
" Leg, . . .	180	160	羊手	羊手
" Shoulder, . . .	140	120	羊手	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60	豬臟	豬臟
" Feet, . . .	110	100	豬脚	豬脚
" Fry, . . .	120	110	豬雜	豬雜
" Head, . . .	90	80	豬頭	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	豬心	豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	90	80	豬腰	豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	豬肝	豬肝
Pork Chop, . . . catty	180	140	豬牌	豬牌
" Corbed, . . .	140	130	鹹猪肉	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	150	140	鹹猪	鹹猪
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100	猪油	猪油
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	45	40	羊心	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60	羊腰	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	140	130	羊肝	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . .	\$2.25	\$1.50	猪仔	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	生牛油	生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	120	110	生牛油	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	生牛核	生牛核
Veal, . . .	140	130	牛仔肉	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口	
Capons, . . . catty	250	200	鐵雞	鐵雞
Doves, . . . each	110	100	班鳩	班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	雞蛋	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	170	雞	雞
Geese, . . .	110	100	鵝	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	280	鵲	鵲
Pigeon, . . . each	140	130	白鴿	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	700	600	省城家兔	省城家兔
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	450	火雞	火雞
" Hen, . . .	350	300	火雞	火雞
Fish.			海鮮	
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	220	200	肚魚乾	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	110	100	鯽魚	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	100	90	鯉魚	鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	70	60	赤鯪	赤鯪
Codfish, Salt, . . .	180	—	鹹魚	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	100	60	蟹	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	90	80	墨魚	墨魚
Dace, . . .	100	90	黃尾鱗	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . . .	70	60	海狗	海狗
Eels, Congor . . .	70	—	淡鹹水鱔	淡鹹水鱔
" Fresh water . . .	120	110	淡水鱔	淡水鱔
File Fish, . . .	80	70	刺皮魚	刺皮魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	160	150	大鮮魚	大鮮魚
" Small . . .	80	70	小鮮魚	小鮮魚
Garoupa, . . .	140	130	鮮魚	鮮魚
Gudgeon, . . .	110	100	白班魚	白班魚
Gurnard, . . .	100	90	紅角魚	紅角魚
Haddock, . . .	110	100	黃黃魚	黃黃魚
Herrings, fresh . . .	80	70	花澤	花澤
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	烟澤	烟澤
King Crab, . . . each	140	—	蟹	蟹
Live Fish, . . . catty	150	120	生魚	生魚
Lobsters, . . .	120	110	龍蝦	龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	110	100	鱖魚	鱖魚
" Red . . .	150	—	紅魚	紅魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	110	100	鸚鵡魚	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . .	100	90	頭鱖	頭鱖
Pike, . . .	130	—	鱖魚	鱖魚
Plaice, . . .	100	90	花斑魚	花斑魚
Pomfret, White . . .	140	130	黑頭魚	黑頭魚
Pomfret, Black . . .	120	110	黑頭魚	黑頭魚
Prawns, . . .	200	—	明蝦	明蝦
Ray, . . .	80	—	琵琶	琵琶
Rock Fish, . . .	100	90	石斑	石斑
Roach, . . .	140	120	狗魚	狗魚
Shark young, . . .	70	60	魚	魚
Salmon, Canton, . . .	110	100	鮭魚	鮭魚
Salmon, Salt water, . . .	150	—	鮭魚	鮭魚

Salt Fish,	catty	120	90	鹹魚
Skate,	"	80	70	鋪魚
Shrimps,	"	100	—	蝦
Snapper,	"	120	110	立魚
Snake Fish,	"	120	110	魚
Soles, Fresh	"	130	—	沙鑽魚
Tench,	"	130	120	鯪魚
Turbot,	"	120	—	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water each		500	400	脚魚
Whiting,	catty	90	—	虫鱗
Fruits.				菓子
Aleurites,	catty	50	40	石栗
Apples, California,	"	400	250	金山平菓
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,	"	30	25	舊金城香蕉
" " Manila,	"	50	40	呂宋沙蕉
Chestnuts,	"	120	110	風栗
Cocoanuts	each	50	45	椰子
Corrants,	bottle	400	350	細洋葡萄
Dates,	bottle	500	400	椰棗
Figs, Dried,	box	750	—	無花菓乾
Lemons, China,	catty	80	70	檸檬
Lichees, common	"	40	30	荔枝
" Black Leaved,	"	60	50	荔枝玉苞
" Dried,	"	200	160	荔枝乾
" Thorny Skinned,	"	40	30	荔枝枝
Limes, Saigon,	"	80	—	安南檸檬
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	400	500	龍眼乾
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	"	25	20	山竹
Mangoes, Manila,	"	80	50	宋竹
" Canton,	catty	40	30	宋城芒果
Musk Melons,	"	20	—	香瓜
Oranges, (Coolie) Canton,	"	60	50	省城橙
" Sweet,	"	200	150	甜橙
Papaw,	"	40	30	木瓜
Peach,	"	50	40	桃
" Haml,	"	60	50	哈蜜桃
" Flat,	"	50	40	扁桃
" Bitter,	"	40	—	哈飯桃
Pears, Nanking,	"	100	80	南梨
" Russet,	"	40	—	沙梨
Pine-apples, Singapore, each	"	80	60	星架坡波羅
" Punil,	"	60	50	本地波羅
Pineapples, common	catty	20	—	大蕉
Plums,	"	40	30	梅
" dark-red,	"	30	20	杏
" Juicy,	"	50	40	鵝膏李
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, Oblong,	each	80	—	陽鎮柚
Quina, Aluacated,	bottle	600	500	埃菊乾
Rose Apples,	catty	50	40	珠梅
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	100	90	核桃
Water Chestnuts, com.	"	30	—	馬蹄
" Mandarin,	"	60	50	桂林馬蹄
Water Melon,	"	30	20	西瓜
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Beans, sprout,	catty	20	15	芽菜
" broad,	"	40	30	菜豆
" French,	"	70	60	邊豆
" Long, Doliches,	"	25	20	豆角
Beet Root,	each	20	15	紅菜頭
Brassica,	"	20	15	紅菜
Brijials,	catty	18	15	白茄
Cabbage, Macao	each	160	1 0	澳門椰菜
Carrots,	catty	40	30	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese,	"	40	—	本地芹菜
Chilies, Dried,	"	100	80	辣椒乾
" Fresh,	"	40	30	新鮮花椒
Cucumbers,	"	10	—	黃瓜
Curry Stunt, English,	"	60	60	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	"	15	12	矮瓜
Ginger,	"	40	30	薑
Ground snake	"	20	—	芥瓜
Green Sprouts	"	20	15	芥蘭
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	"	200	—	芥蘭
Lettuce, Chinese	"	40	30	唐人生菜
" English	each	10	—	來路生菜
Main, Green corn,	head	20	15	粟米
Mint,	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Okra,	catty	60	40	毛茄
Onions, Bombay	"	80	70	洋葱頭
" Green	"	20	15	生葱
Paraley, Chinese,	"	60	—	莞莖
" English,	bunch	10	5	洋芹
Potatoes, Japanese,	catty	25	20	日本薯仔
" Macao,	"	40	30	澳門薯仔
Purlane,	"	20	—	豬仔菜
Radishes, White,	"	30	25	白蘿蔔
Sesamum,	"	70	60	乾芝麻
Shalots,	"	30	—	蔥
Spinach,	"	15	12	莧菜
Squash, bottle	"	20	10	南瓜
" bitter	"	20	15	苦瓜
" hairy	"	20	10	節瓜
" 1 ng crooked,	"	30	25	瓜
Tomatoes,	"	50	40	茄
Water Lily Roots,	catty	40	30	蓮藕
Yam,	"	60	40	心薯
Water Caltrop,	"	80	—	菱角
G. ORLEY, <i>superior of Markets</i>				
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